

**APEEJAY COMMON EXAMINATION**  
**(SESSION 2022 – 2023)**  
**CLASS-XI**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 80**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words each.
- vii. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**SECTION – A**  
**(12 marks)**

<b>1.</b>	The problems of migrants and stateless people can be easily settled... (a) by giving global citizenship (b) by giving financial assistance (c) by giving employment (d) by giving social security	<b>(1)</b>
<b>2.</b>	“Although there was enormous diversity and countless variations among people, there was a tremendous impression of unity everywhere which kept us connected to people irrespective of the political fortune or misfortune we had to face.” Who said above mentioned statement? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rabindranath Tagore (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Patel	<b>(1)</b>
<b>3.</b>	The right to get primary education in one's mother tongue, comes under which category of rights- (a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality (c) Right Against Exploitation (d) Right to Education and Culture	<b>(1)</b>
<b>4.</b>	What is the objective of local Government? (a) Participation of women in politics (b) Give finance to people (c) Decentralization of Powers (d) Both A and C	<b>(1)</b>
<b>5.</b>	Which of the following is not an essential qualifications for a judge of the Supreme Court? (a) He must be a citizen of India. (b) He must be an honorable Judge. (c) At least 10 years of experience as a lawyer in the High Court. (d) He has been in the High Court for at least 5 years.	<b>(1)</b>
<b>6.</b>	Who was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly? (a) Dr. B R Ambedkar (b) Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	<b>(1)</b>

7.	If the Government of India wants to impose a new tax, it will have to take consent of - (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha (c) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (d) The President of India	(1)
8.	The principle of collective responsibility is based on - (a) Based on the principle of the solidarity of the Lok Sabha (b) Based on the principle of the solidarity of the Rajya Sabha. (c) Based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet (d) Based on the principle of the solidarity of all the state Legislatures.	(1)
9.	<b>Assertion (A):</b> States of India can be merged or created at any time. <b>Reason (R):</b> The President has the power to merge or create a state in India. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.	(1)
10.	<b>Assertion (A):</b> India's federation is adopted from Canada. <b>Reason (R):</b> Under unitary system, either there is only one level of the government or sub-units are subordinate to central government. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	(1)
11.	<b>Assertion (A)-</b> Provision of Directive Principles of Policy has been made to establish social justice in India. <b>Reason (R):</b> Article 38 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to promote social, economic and political justice as well as promote the good of the people. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct. (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.	(1)
12.	Proportional representation is applied for which of the following election in India? (a) Lok Sabha election (b) Rajya Sabha Election (c) State legislative assemblies (d) Local bodies election	(1)

**SECTION – B**  
**(12 marks)**

13.	Does the principle of 'National Self- Determination' cause problem for the unity of the nation? Explain using a suitable example.	(2)
14.	What are the essential features for a successful federal government?	(2)
15.	Comment on the statement, 'Rights not only place obligations upon the state to act in a certain way, but they also place obligations upon each of us.'	(2)
16.	Mention any two Amendments made to meet the technical and administrative problems.	(2)
17.	How are the Directive Principles of State policy different from the Fundamental rights?	(2)

18.	Write the role and responsibility of the Permanent Executives as per the provisions in the Indian Constitution.	(2)
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**SECTION – C**

**(20 marks)**

19.	How has Judicial Activism helped in expanding the scope of our Fundamental Rights? How has it led to a confrontation between the Judiciary and the Executive? (2+2)	(4)
20.	Discuss in detail the Powers and the Functions of the Election Commission of India. (2+2)	(4)
21.	Discuss any two Principles of Social Justice with suitable examples.	(4)
22.	‘Indian secularism has been subject to fierce criticism.’ Discuss any two of the criticism along with the statement of defense.	(4)
23.	Why should we study Political Theory? Write at least four point of reference.	(4)

**SECTION – D**

**(12 marks)**

24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct options for the following questions-</p> <p><i>“The state can not aid any religious institution. It cannot give financial support to educational institutions run by the religious communities. Nor can it hinder the activities of religious communities as long as they are within the broad limits set by the law of the land. For example, if a religious institution forbids a woman from becoming a priest, then the state can do little about it. If a religious community excommunicates its dissenters, the state can only be a silent witness. If a particular religion forbids the entry of some of its members in the sanctum of its temple, then the state has no option but to let the matter rest exactly where it is. On this view, religion is a private matter, not a matter of state policy or law.”</i></p> <p>1. Which of the following do you feel is not compatible with the idea of secularism?</p> <p>(a) Absence of domination of one religious’ group by another.  (b) Intervention of state to ensure entry of Dalits in temples.  (c) Equal state support to all religions.  (d) Appointment of temple management bodies by the government.</p> <p>2. What is the concept of principled distance? Choose the most appropriate option.</p> <p>(a) Religion is a private matter and it is not a matter of state policy or law.  (b) The state is permitted to regulate activities associated with religious practices as and when required.  (c) Separation of religion and state is a mutual exclusion not to interfere in the affairs of religion and as well religion will not interfere in the affairs of state.  (d) The state cannot aid any religious institution or provide any financial support to religious.</p> <p>3. Who said, ‘Equal protection by the state to all religions?’</p> <p>(a) Chinese proverb  (b) Mustafa Kemal Ataturk</p>	(4)
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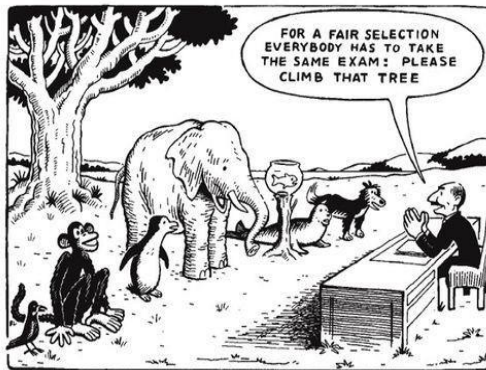
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

4. What is a secular state? Select the appropriate option.

- (a) The secular state deals with every individual a citizen only, i.e. a state is not associated with any religion or does not promote any religion also. It treats equally with all religions.
- (b) Secular state prepares the individual to know the truth and right course of action along with highest virtue and spiritual efforts to subscribe moral actions.
- (c) It cannot give financial support to educational institutions run by the religious communities.
- (d) People are not free thinkers and they follow and practice the state religion.

25. Study the cartoon given below carefully and choose the correct options for the following questions –

(4)



1. What is Equality? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) All living things and objects are to be treated as equals.
- (b) Equality invokes the idea that all human beings have an equal worth regardless of their colour, gender, race, or nationality.
- (c) Equality does not maintain that human beings deserve equal consideration as they are different.
- (d) Equality is to demand for their rights.

2. What is Political Equality? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Political leaders are free to form laws for the land.
- (b) All citizens have equal access to political rights.
- (c) Political equality promotes the ideals of Feminism.
- (d) The Right to vote is not an inherent right of each citizen.

3. What is Social Equality? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) There shall be separate public restaurants, shops for people of different religion.
- (b) The government shall not interfere in the caste and class order prevailing in the society.

- (c) No one should be subjected to discriminatory treatment on ground of race, religion or caste.
- (d) Social equality does not promote Uniform Civil Code.

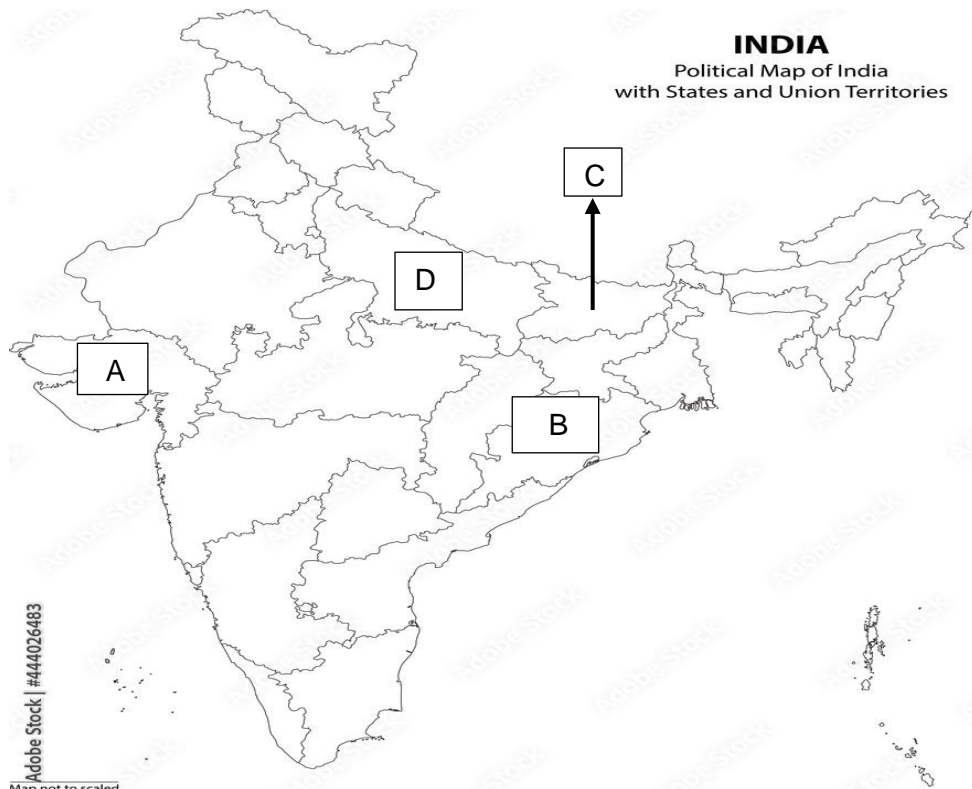
4. What is Economic Equality? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) To promote absolute economic equality.
- (b) To provide equal opportunities to one and all present in the society, without any discrimination.
- (c) To bring about land reforms.
- (d) To open schools, hospitals and universities.

**26.** In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows: **(4)**

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) A state having bicameral legislative.
- (ii) This state sends largest member to the Rajya Sabha.
- (iii) The President of India belongs to this state.
- (iv) The assembly elections were recently held in this state where BJP formed the state government.



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Map not to scaled

**SECTION – E**  
**(24 marks)**

<b>27.</b>	<p>Why do we need a Constitution? Do you agree with the view that the Constitution of India distributed powers in such a way that no single branch of government could subvert the democratic feature of the Constitution? Explain. (3+3)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is Bill of Rights? Discuss any 5 provisions listed in the Fundamental Right to ‘Liberty and Personal Freedom’ with suitable examples. (1+5)</p>	<b>(6)</b>
<b>28.</b>	<p>Describe those provisions of the Indian Constitution that make the Central Government very powerful. Write at least six provisions. (1*6=6)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>With reference to the provisions of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, explain the significance of the following stipulations- (2+2+2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Reservation of seats for SCs, STs and Women.</li><li>b) State Election Commissioner</li><li>c) State Finance Commission.</li></ul>	<b>(6)</b>
<b>29.</b>	<p>What is meant by Freedom? Explain the Negative and the Positive conceptions of Liberty. What is the main difference between the two? (1+3+2)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>“Absolute Economic Equality is neither possible nor desirable.” What does then Economic Equality mean? How do the Marxist and the Liberals differ in their approach to promote Economic Equality? (2+4)</p>	<b>(6)</b>
<b>30.</b>	<p>What constitutes a nation? List and discuss the main five assumptions which people make about the nation. (1+5)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Do you agree with the view that provisions have been made to grant equal rights to all citizens, but the exercise of equal rights by all was not possible? (4+2)</p>	<b>(6)</b>